

SILVER AND LEAD.

Silver, 31 1/2¢ per ounce.
Copper, 11 1/2¢ per pound; New York, 12 1/2¢.
Lead, \$2.50 per 100 pounds; New York, \$1.12 1/2.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 6, 1870

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1902

WEATHER TODAY.

Forecast for Salt Lake.
Fair and warmer.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BRITONS ASK DOUBTFULLY, IS IT PEACE WITH HONOR?

**Terms of Peace so Liberal that British Are Discontented--
Burghers Not to be Deprived of Their Liberty or Prop-
erty--Only British Subjects in Rebellion to be
Punished--Dutch Language to be Preserved
in the Schools and Courts--Home
Rule Promised.**

LONDON, June 2.—The announce-
ment of peace in South Africa
was celebrated in London tonight
with a wild repetition of the Mafeking
celebration. Hundreds of thousands of
people surged through the streets of
London from Whitehall to Bucking-
ham palace, but never at any time did
the crowds equal those which created
the "To Mafeking" craze.

Tonight there was a tremendous
noise in the streets, a pandemonium of
horns and cheers and the hoarse yells
of costers, but the abandon which
marked the announcement of the re-
lief of Mafeking and Ladysmith was
lacking.

Women, many of them carrying
babies, boys, drunken loafers and oth-
ers, glad of any excuse to defy law
and order, were the principal elements
in the ragged processions passing and
repassing through the principal streets.
The crowds concentrated in Regent
street and the Strand, and let their
savage howls be heard from the lower
class jaded men in the faces with feathers,
slung an apology of confetti, and, in
turn, were hugged and kissed by men
who found time for such diversions.

A few helpless policemen stood around
and watched the fun.

One of the favorite decorations with
the crowd was a cluster of red, white
and blue stripes wound around a tall
bat.

Undercurrent of Anger.

A very serious undercurrent of dis-
content, engendered by irresponsibility,
showed that London did not show the
same symptoms of rejoicing as on Mafeking
night. In some quarters, the
comment on the "peace with honor"
ending of the war was that Great Brit-
ain has the peace and the Boers have
all the honor. Several members of the
house of commons declared freely to-
night that peace in South Africa might
have been secured a year earlier, and
upon better terms, had not the British
government been so obstinate.

The decorations and illuminations of
London took on a more organized form
as the peace news grew older. The
American and Irish flags figured large-
ly among the decorations, while the
new ensign of the Australian federa-
tion made its first appearance in a na-
tional celebration. The words "God
save the King" were generally
inscribed across the Union Jacks. This
was a sort of unconscious tribute of
the national belief that peace in South
Africa was due more to King Edward's
personal influence than to any other
cause.

A curious feature of the night's street
scenes was that banners were carried
in several processions bearing the in-
scription, "Boer Republic." The large
carriage or bus was driven through
the streets tonight but what was de-
corated with flags or some other sign
of rejoicing. There will be a general
jubilation in St. James park. The large
crowd which had assembled there
waited until a late hour for a chance
to see members of the royal family
bound for Buckingham palace.

Flags on a Hearse.

Throughout the evening the crowds
exhibited the utmost good humor, and
while some of the worst elements in
London took advantage of the oppor-
tunity to disgrace themselves, the de-
monstration of peace on the whole was
received with a somewhat demon-
strative "this was somewhat demon-
strative." This was somewhat demon-
strative for the uproarious scene in the fash-
ionable restaurants.

Edward narrowly escaped what
might have been a serious accident
tonight. His majesty was driving to
St. James palace when a cab collided
with his carriage. The cab horse fell
back, striking the royal vehicle.
The king alighted and stood
upon the pavement until matters were
repeated.

The king and Queen Alexandra, with
Princess Victoria and Prince and Prin-
cess Charles of Denmark, attended the
production of Wagner's "Walkyrie" at
Covent Garden tonight. Their majes-
ties received an ovation from the au-
dience.

Special patriotic peace programmes
were provided at all the leading music
halls, and with the specialties the au-
diences demanded that the orchestras
play "God Save the King" after almost
every turn on the stage. That London's
hilarity was not entirely confined
to the lower classes of the city is shown
by the fact that Lord Lansdowne, the
foreign secretary, who is probably one
of the most sedate members of the
cabinet, had secured a box at the
Alhambra music hall. As the foreign
secretary, with his wife and a party
cheered by the people present. Several
members of the house of commons, who
were in the stalls, and a number of
popular men present cheered for the
singing patriotic choruses. At the Al-
hambra a Union Jack riddled with bul-
lets and other such incidents gave oc-
casion for repeated bursts of cheering,
and Lord Lansdowne and his party

DEMOCRATS ELECT GOVERNOR OF OREGON

PORTLAND, Ore., June 2.—An election was held in Oregon today for
state officers, two congressmen and members of the legislature.
At midnight the winning returns indicated the election of George E. Chamberlain (Democrat) for governor.
The entire Republican state ticket, with the exception of governor,
is elected by from \$8,000 to \$12,000, and Thomas H. Tongue and J. N. Wil-
liams are elected to congress by large majorities.
W. J. Furbush, Republican candidate for governor, is running far be-
hind his ticket in nearly every county in the state, and the returns at
hand indicate his defeat. The legislature will be Republican by a safe
majority, but it is impossible to make an accurate estimate with returns
now in.
George H. Williams, General Grant's attorney general, has been
elected mayor of Portland.

TERMS OF BRITISH-BOER PEACE.

HIS excellency, Lord Milner; his excellency, Mr. Steyn; General Brem-
ner, General C. R. Dewet and Judge Hertzog, acting in behalf
of the Orange Free State, and General Schalkbucker, General Reitz,
General Louis Botha and General Delarey, acting in behalf of the
burghers, desiring to terminate the present hostilities, agree to the fol-
lowing terms:

First—The burgher forces in the field will forthwith lay down their
arms and hand over all their guns, rifles and ammunition in their posses-
sion, or under their control, to the British forces, and acknowledge the
King Edward VII as their lawful sovereign. The manner and details of
the surrender will be arranged between Lord Kitchener and
Commandant General Botha, assisted by General Delarey and Chief Com-
mandant Dewet.

Second—All burghers outside the limits of the Transvaal and Orange
River Colony, and all prisoners of war at present outside South Africa,
who are burghers, will, on duly declaring their acceptance of the position
of subjects of his majesty, be brought back to their homes as soon as
means of transport can be provided and means of subsistence assured.
Third—The burghers so returning will not be deprived of their per-
sonal liberty or property.

Fourth—No proceeding, civil or criminal, will be taken against any
burghers surrendered or returning, for any acts in connection with the
prosecution of the war. The benefits of this clause do not extend to cer-
tain acts contrary to the usages of war, which had been notified by the
commander-in-chief to the Boer generals, and which shall be tried by
court-martial after the close of hostilities.

Fifth—The Dutch language will be taught in the public schools of
the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, where the parents desire it, and
will be allowed in the courts of law, for the better and more effectual
administration of justice.

Sixth—Possession of rifles will be allowed in the Transvaal and
Orange River Colony to persons requiring them for their protection, on
taking out a license, according to law.

Seventh—The military administration of the Transvaal and Orange
River Colony will, at the earliest possible date, be succeeded by a civil
government, and, so soon as circumstances permit, representative insti-
tutions leading up to self-government, will be introduced.

Eighth—The question of granting the franchise to natives will not be
decided until after the introduction of self-government.

Ninth—A special tax will be imposed on land property in the
Transvaal or Orange River Colony to defray the expenses of the war.

Tenth—As soon as the conditions permit it, a committee, on which
the local inhabitants will be represented, will be appointed in each dis-
trict of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, under the supervision
of a magistrate or otherwise, for the purpose of assisting people to their
homes, and for those who are not able to provide for themselves, etc.,
indispensable to the resumption of their normal occupations. His majes-
ty's government will place at the disposal of these commissions the
sum of £5,000,000, and will allow the interest under the law of 1890
of the South African Republic, and all receipts given up to officers in the
field of the late republics, or under their orders, to be presented to a
judicial commission, which will be appointed by the government, and if
such notes and receipts are found by this commission to have been duly
issued in return for valuable consideration, the first named sum shall be
repaid to the persons to which they were originally given.

In addition to the above named free grant of £5,000,000, his majes-
ty's government will be prepared to make advances on loans for the same
purpose, free of interest for two years, and afterwards repayable, over a
period of years, with 3 per cent interest.

No foreigner or rebel will be entitled to benefit under this clause.

thoroughly entered into the contagious
spirit of the affair.

All the cities and towns of the United
Kingdom are giving vent to their joy
by demonstrations, bonfires and illu-
minations, and, considering the crowds
nearly few accidents have been reported.

How Peace Came.

A parliamentary paper issued to-
night gives the correspondence preced-
ing the peace agreement. From this it
appears that General Schalkbucker,
acting president of the Transvaal, in-
formed Lord Kitchener March 12 that
he was prepared to make peace propo-
sitions. A month later the Boer dele-
gates submitted propositions. On April
13 the war secretary, Mr. Brodrick,
informed Lord Kitchener that the propo-
sitions were based on the independence of the re-
public. Subsequently President Steyn
of the Orange Free State and General
Schalkbucker and Botha declared that
the independence of the republic must be
submitted to the burghers in the field.
The British government expressed sur-
prise at this attitude, but it announced
its willingness to accept the Boers' sur-
render on the terms that Lord Kitchener
had previously offered General
Botha, and to give facilities for a
consultation of the Boer commandoes.
On May 17 General Schalkbucker and
Mr. Steyn informed Lord Kitchener
that the burghers assembled at Vereen-
iging had empowered a commission to
negotiate peace terms, subject to ratifi-
cation by the burghers. The Boer com-
mission met May 29. The latter offered to
surrender the independence of the re-
public as regards foreign relations, to
surrender part of their territory and to
retain self-government under British
supervision. These proposals were
forthwith rejected. The same day Lord
Milner, General Smith and Judge Her-
zog drew up a form of agreement to be
submitted to the conference at Vereen-
iging for a year or may vote. This was
very similar to the final agreement, and
with few alterations, was ap-
proved by Mr. Chamberlain, who, in
giving notice of his approval, told Lord
Milner he must inform the Boers that
unless it was accepted within a fixed
limit of time, the conference would be
considered ended, and his majesty's
government would not be bound in any
way by the present declarations. The
Boers asked to be allowed until Satur-
day night to give an answer, and the
result was seen in the termination of
the war. The last message of Lord
Milner to Mr. Chamberlain, June 1,
after the signing of the peace agree-

ment, mentions that Mr. Steyn's name
was omitted from the signatures, be-
cause he was too ill to come to Pretoria,
adding that he had already taken his
parole.

RUSES OF NEWSPAPER MEN.

Clever Schemes to Dodge Press
Censor.

New York, June 2.—Some interesting
stories are told in this morning's papers
of the ruses adopted by correspondents
to dodge the press censors in South
Africa in letting the public know in-
formed of the progress of the peace ne-
gotiations, says a Herald dispatch from
London.

The Daily Telegraph, for instance,
received from General Buller, on
Whitnesday, a cablegram with the
words, "Whituesday greetings."
When the dispatch arrived without
any official delay, the first idea was
that the telegraphists had made a mis-
take at full rates from the seat of war
was a somewhat superfluous demon-
stration of politeness.

A little reflection, however, seemed
to indicate the significance of the par-
ticular season at which the sociable
sentiment was expressed.

The editor turned, however, to the
prayer book—knowing Buller's well
acquainted with holy writ—and, read-
ing over the gospel for Whituesday,
came upon the sentence:

"Peace I leave with you; my peace
I give unto you. Not as the world
gives, give I unto you. Let not your
heart be troubled, neither let it be
afraid."

"When we received Mr. Buller's
message to his brother in Glasgow,"
returning, tell Lawson," we felt," says
the Daily Telegraph, "that the moment
had arrived when we might fairly take
the public into our confidence."
The Daily Mail had a most ingenious
arrangement. It was a simple device,
purporting to send mining market
news, whereas it was in reality a code
telling all about how the peace ne-
gotiations were progressing. Here ver-
batim the first of the long series of
cables:

"Regarding purchase Gold Farm Pax-
fontein. All necessary parties to con-
tract met at Pretoria, whither Alf went
to get better price; have every reason to
believe vendors will sell."

The simplicity of the device renders
explanation almost unnecessary. Of
course this particular instance was an
isolated success for a scheme de-
vised to meet all possible contingencies,
but it worked excellently. It barely
needs the translation.

"Alf" is Lord Milner. The vendors
are, of course, the Boers. "Paxfontein
Gold Farm" is the synonym for peace.

DR. LEYDS SURPRISED.

Transvaal's European Agent Would
Not Credit News.

Paris, June 2.—Dr. Leyds, the Euro-
pean agent of the Transvaal, who has
been in Paris for a couple of days, was
informed last yesterday evening of the
conclusion of peace in South Africa, but
he refused to credit it. The news, ac-
cordingly, was an unpleasant surprise to
him. This morning, however, a mes-
senger from the foreign office brought
him official confirmation of the news,
and Dr. Leyds immediately de-
cided to proceed to Utrecht, Holland.

(Continued on Page 2.)

PRESIDENT AND HIS FRIENDS DISCUSS CAMPAIGN

WASHINGTON, June 2.—A confer-
ence was held at the White House
tonight, and was attended by
leading Republicans of both houses.
There were present Senators Allison,
Aldrich, Hanna, Platt of Connecticut
and Spooner; Representatives Payne,
Cannon, Dabzell, Haddock, Hull, Sher-
man and Overstreet, and Postmaster
General Payne.

Those present included members of the
finance committee of the senate, the
means committee of the house and the
house and the Republican congress-
sional campaign committee. The sub-
jects under discussion were pending
legislation and its relation to the cam-
paign. The chief reason for the con-
ference, however, was the tariff.
The discussion turning upon the ad-
visability of attempting any revision
now, or of taking up the matter in
committee during the recess of con-
gress, with a view of presenting a
measure in the short session.

All of those present were decidedly
opposed to tariff revision, either now

or at the short session, the view being
expressed that revision was unneces-
sary, and that, furthermore, there was
no time for it.

The opinion prevailed at the confer-
ence that any change in the direc-
tion of changes in the tariff sched-
ule would disturb business conditions
and complicate the coming campaign.
Suggestions as to tariff revision have
been made to the president by Re-
publican opponents of reciprocity with
Cuba, these congressmen representing
that to change the tariff on one prod-
uct, like sugar, affecting the best sugar
interests only, without making changes
in other schedules, would have a disas-
trous effect in their states. Some mem-
bers representing sugar states, and
who have seen the president recently,
told him that they were willing to
have a general tariff revision, but were
opposed to a change on one article
only, as would be the practical effect
of the proposed Cuban reciprocity
legislation.

The members of the campaign com-
mittee present concurred in the view

that no tariff legislation was necessary,
and, moreover, would be harmful. They
said they were confident of success on
the issues as made up, and to be made
up, on pending legislation.

The representatives left the confer-
ence some time before the senators,
and then, with the latter, the president
discussed in detail the outlook for
Cuban reciprocity, and especially the
stand taken by the conference of sena-
tors which met in Senator Elkins' room
today. The senators present pressed
the fact that the plan offered as a com-
promise will not meet the requirements
of the situation. Continued efforts will
be made to unite the Republicans of
the senate upon the Spooner plan for
a 20 per cent reduction for five years,
with power given the president to an-
null the concession if it be found that
it goes to any persons other than the
Cuban sugar-growers and planters.

It was stated at the White House
tonight that all the men who attended
the conference at the capital today will
not stand out against this plan, espe-
cially if a Republican caucus endorses it.

DEMOCRATS AND
POPULISTS FUSE

State Committee Induces Peo-
ple's Party to Join Them.

CONVENTION AT POCATELLO

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES WILL
BE CHOSEN SEPT. 4.

(Special to The Herald.)

BOISE, Ida., June 2.—The Demo-
cratic state central committee met
here today with a large attend-
ance, Chairman Perky presiding. The
date for the state convention was fixed
for Sept. 4 and the place, Pocatello.
There were three aspirants, Boise, Mos-
cow and Nampa. The committee on
place reported Nampa and Pocatello,
and the latter place was selected on the
second ballot, receiving just enough
votes—twenty-seven. The committee
appointed to confer with the repre-
sentatives of the Democratic press recom-
mended that three delegates at large
be chosen for all future state commit-
tees from among members of the
Democratic press. A resolution was
adopted at the coming state conven-
tion delegates and alternates be
chosen by each county. This does away
with the giving of proxies.

Invite People's Party to Join Them.

A resolution was adopted to cordially
invite members of the People's party
and all others opposed to Republican
policies to unite and co-operate with
the Democratic party. The Sample
Populist state central committee, which
was in session in another room, sent a
delegation to report that the Populists
would act with the Democrats.

The apportionment for the convention
follows: Ada, 17; Bannock, 13; Bear
Lake, 10; Bingham, 12; Blaine, 11;
Boise, 8; Canyon, 10; Cassia, 7; Custer,
6; Elmore, 6; Fremont, 16; Idaho, 14;
Kootenai, 15; Latah, 15; Lemhi, 8;
Lincoln, 15; Nez Perce, 17; Oneida, 11;
Owyhee, 8; Shoshone, 21; Washington,
11. Total, 242.

Late in the afternoon session a tele-
gram was sent to George E. Chamber-
lain, Democratic candidate for govern-
or of Oregon, wishing him success.

It is said the friends of ex-Governor
Steunenberg dominated the meeting.
The friends of Governor Hunt were
snowed under on every proposition pre-
sented, but it was all done so quietly
that nothing to indicate the real
feeling crept out. Steunenberg was
represented by Charles S. Jackson, can-
didate for governor, who, it is said,
is being used by the Steunenberg men to
down Hunt.

Populists Unable to Agree.

The anti-Andrews Populists met to-
day. There were present T. A. Sam-
ple, W. H. Taylor, H. A. Griffith and
Solon Orr of the Herald, or Sample,
wing of the anti-Andrews. The other wing,
known as the regulars, but also op-
posed to the Andrews crowd, was rep-
resented by George Chillingworth, E.
W. Jones, Captain James Gunn and
Alpha Kinsey, who represented the
counties of Blaine, Boise, Bear Lake,
Lincoln and Bannock. The latter
crowd favored holding the Populist
state convention and then fusing.

The two factions met together and
an informal talk was had. Harmony
was the principal theme discussed, but
the contending factions failed to frater-
nize and the Chillingworth people with-
drew, leaving the Sample Populists in
control. They proceeded with the busi-
ness in hand and adopted the following
resolutions:

"We, the People's party central com-
mittee of the state of Idaho, in regular
session, pursuant to call and adjourn-
ment, having investigated the wishes
of the voters of the People's party of
the state of Idaho, have found that it
is almost the unanimous desire of said
voters to co-operate with the Demo-
cratic party in the coming state cam-
paign by participating in the primaries
and conventions of said Democratic
party; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the central com-
mittee of the People's party of the
state of Idaho, recommend to the vot-
ers of the People's party of the state
of Idaho that no state convention of
the People's party be held this year."

After the adoption of the resolution
the meeting adjourned and those pre-
sent went into the Democratic state
central committee meeting, where they
were made to feel at home. This ac-
tion still leaves the Populists divided
into two factions, Sample and Andrews,
all others being now considered Demo-
crats.

SHEEP GRAZING LAW
PRONOUNCED VALID

BOISE, Ida., June 2.—In a decision
filed today, the supreme court of Idaho
affirmed the validity of the law which
prohibits sheep owners from grazing
their flocks within two miles of in-
habited dwellings.

Chief Justice Quarles wrote the opin-
ion, Justice Sullivan concurring. Jus-
tice Stockinger dissented.

Under the law the owner of a dwell-
ing, within two miles of which sheep
are permitted to graze, is entitled to
recover for grass eaten and for any
other damage inflicted.

The decision today was rendered in
the case of Sweet vs. Ballentine, which
has been fought stubbornly by the
sheepmen, who maintain that the law
will drive them from the state if it
is permitted to stand. An appeal will
be taken to the supreme court of the
United States on the right of the
sheepmen to use the public ranges.

VOLCANOES IN ALASKA

Man Named Donnelly Injured on
Short Line Pullman Near
Kaysville.

(Special to The Herald.)

Ogden, June 2.—A shooting affray
that involved in mystery occurred on
the northbound Short Line train as it
was pulling out of Kaysville early to-
night. A man by the name of J. Don-
nelly was shot in the back by James
Stanley, a gambler, who has been in
Salt Lake. The wounded man jumped
from the train in Ogden and dis-
appeared. Stanley is now in jail await-
ing an investigation of the cause of
the shooting, which is as yet unknown
to the officers.

The shooting occurred just after the
6 o'clock train from Salt Lake pulled
out of Kaysville. Stanley, who gave
himself the name as Stephens, was
seen by the Pullman men and asked for
Donnelly.

With the words, "I will get you now,
you," Stanley drew a revolver and
fired at Donnelly, but he striking
him in the fleshy part of the back.
Donnelly rushed at his assailant, and
grabbing the gun, wrestled with him
in an attempt to take it from him. In
the scuffle he sustained a severe wound
over the head by being struck. Con-
ductor Joseph Caboon and several pas-
sengers interfered and separated the
men.

Stanley was held by the train crew
until they arrived in Ogden and was
then turned over to the police. But
when Donnelly was looked for it was
discovered that he and a companion,
whose name was afterwards found to
be Stephens, had slipped from the train
at the Southern Pacific crossing and
could not be found.

Stanley was taken to jail and ques-
tioned, but refused to tell what the
shooting arose over. He telegraphed
to his wife, who was stopping at the
Occidental rooming house in Salt Lake,
and she arrived on a later train.
Shortly after she arrived, Stephens
was caught, but he would not tell
where Donnelly was, only saying he
was not injured much.

Mrs. Stanley was questioned as to
the cause of the shooting, and from her
statements it was learned that she
was of the opinion that it arose over
money matters. It is thought by
them that the men became entangled in
some gambling matter and Stanley got
the worst of it. There is also some
belief that Mrs. Stanley played some
important part in it, but she would not
admit or deny it. She would not say
she knew or did not know Donnelly or
Stephens. The officers hope to find
Donnelly before morning.

It was learned, has been in
Salt Lake about ten days, but nothing
is known of him here by local gam-
blers.

POLO PLAYERS ARRESTED.

London, June 2.—In the west London
police court today a summons was
sworn out by the Earl of Shrewsbury
charging Lawrence Waterbury, the
American polo player, with cruelty to
animals, in using sharp spurs in the
game at Hurlingham on Saturday.

SHOT ON THE TRAIN

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GOVERNMENT WILL HOLD
EXAMINATIONS HERE.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, D. C., June 2.—The civil
service commission will hold exami-
nations June 17 at Salt Lake. Ogden, Boise,
Pocatello and Denver to fill the position
of identification clerk at the state peni-
tentiary at Atlanta, Ga.—Salary, \$1,200.

OPPOSES GRAZING BILL

Hermann Thought to Have Per-
sonal Reasons for Taking
This Stand.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, June 2.—Commissioner
Hermann of the general land office to-
day sent an adverse report to the house
public lands committee on the bill for
the leasing of public lands for grazing
purposes.

In addition to restating previous ob-
jections to land leasing, the commissioner
says the enactment of the land leasing
law would seriously interfere with the
proper execution of the proposed irriga-
tion legislation provided for in the pending
irrigation bill.

He says there is no demand from the
settlers and small land holders for the
leasing legislation. Friends of the leas-
ing measure assert Hermann's persistent
opposition is due to self-interest, in that
leasing is unpopular in Oregon, where he
is a candidate for United States senator.

WANT STATEHOOD
REGARDLESS OF POLITICS

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, D. C., June 2.—Delegate
Rodey of New Mexico in the house today
said that the effect in the next national
election will be a hard one against whic-
ever political party is responsible, if the
platform proposed by the Sample Popu-
lists is not kept and New Mexico
and Arizona refused admission to the
Union at this session of congress. The
advocates of statehood are doubtful of
securing the passage of the bill in the
senate this session.

CHILD LABORERS
TO BE EXHIBITED

New York, June 2.—In order to im-
press upon the public the iniquity of
child labor, the organized labor bodies
of New Jersey will, according to the
World's special from Trenton, exhibit
throughout the state twelve children
whose ages range from 4 to 10 years,
taken from the glass factories at Min-
atola.

PRESIDENT BARROWS DEAD.

Oberlin, Ohio, June 3.—President
John Henry Barrows of Oberlin college

CARELESS BRAKEMAN CAUSES WRECK

DES MOINES, Ia., June 2.—Two persons were badly hurt, and several
others slightly bruised in a wreck on the Chicago & Northwestern
at Otis, seven miles from Cedar Rapids, at 1 o'clock this morn-
ing.

West-bound passenger train No. 1 was on the siding, waiting for
east-bound No. 6 to pass. The head brakeman of No. 1 threw the switch
before the east-bound train was clear